

THE EL PASO HERALD FARMING PAGE

By H. H. Schult, assistant agronomist, New Mexico A. & M. college.

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Some Alfalfa Growing Results

IN COLORADO only three cuttings of alfalfa are made per year, consequently the conclusions drawn from the excellent experiments conducted at the Agricultural College are not entirely applicable to our conditions in the Rio Grande valley.

The principal points to be observed in planting alfalfa are the preparation of a good seed bed, and the selection of good, plump seed planted deep enough to produce good germination, the depth varying from very shallow to three inches deep. The usual practice is to drill the seed in with oats or spring wheat as a protective crop.

The Difference.

The French varieties, the Turkestan and the Colorado grown alfalfa do not show any material differences in composition, any large difference may be expected under the conditions of soil and climate prevailing there. The common alfalfa is of two types, that with dark green color, narrow leaves, red stems and deep violet purple flowers and the type that has green stems and lighter flowers and is not so leafy and early as the former.

Alfalfa grows on all Colorado soils that are not too wet even up to an altitude of 9000 feet. The amount of water secured in irrigation, and from rainfall during the season for the three crops varies from 20 to 24 inches. The general practice is to cut in early bloom, but the results obtained by the chemist's analyses do not show any extreme differences in the different periods of cutting. The weather may have such an influence on the crop that the condition of half bloom of the second cutting for instance may correspond to an earlier period of growth in the first cutting from the standpoint of composition.

Weight of Hay.

The weight of hay cut at full bloom is more than the same land would produce if cut in early or half bloom, as much as 10 to 15 percent. The digestibility of the hay cut at different stages of growth is very nearly the same, though there is a slight difference in favor of hay cut at full bloom.

It is the custom to rake the alfalfa into windrows as soon as advisable after cutting, allowing it to continue curing in windrow or cock. In this way fewer leaves are lost than if allowed to dry in the swath, for even under favorable circumstances one-fifth of the crop may be lost by the leaves breaking off, and may amount to two-thirds of the crop when handled too often.

Relative Weights.

In Colorado 100 pounds first cutting alfalfa gives about 27 pounds of hay; 100 pounds of second cutting, about 29 pounds. Cut from early to full bloom, the amount of hay secured from 100 pounds of green alfalfa has a range of about four pounds in the first and second cuttings. The leaves vary from 40 to 60 percent of the weight of the plant.

When we consider that nearly four-fifths of the crude protein of alfalfa is found in the leaves, over one-half of the nitrogen, free extract and fat and that the leaves are practically one-half of the plant by weight, it emphasizes the fact that alfalfa should be handled as little as possible and that it should be raked into windrows as soon as well wilted. Even if a great many leaves are lost through unavoidable causes, we may obtain satisfaction in considering that they remain in the meadow and enrich the soil and that the more alfalfa stems do not differ materially in composition from that of timothy hay. While cows and sheep prefer a leafy hay, still horses eat alfalfa stems quite readily.

The Percentage of Loss.

Since the loss in making alfalfa hay amounts to from 17.5 to 60 percent, some prefer to make it into ensilage, which is very good and relished by cattle.

Benefits to the Soil.

The crude ash in alfalfa hay may be taken as 10 percent, therefore in a crop of 4 1/2 tons, 9000 pounds, 900 pounds of plant food are removed from the soil in the form of phosphoric acid 39.10 pounds, 231.5 pounds of potash, 62.8 pounds of chloride and 208.8 pounds of lime. This is not taken from the upper few feet of soil as with most plants, but from depths of from 6 to 12 feet. The leaves that fall to the ground and

the plants that die probably return as much nitrogen as the plants remove from the soil. Alfalfa depends only partly upon the soil for its supply of this element. Many of the plants die and rot, thereby adding organic matter to the soil and helping to render more soluble the universal constituents of the soil. The stubble of alfalfa, merely to a depth of 6 1/2 inches weighs nearly 6 tons per acre and in value as fertilizer at the present prices is more than \$25.00.

Plants in an Acre.

The number of plants in an acre of alfalfa has been found to range from 70,000 to 653,000; also that the hay cut from a field with 70,000 plants was as fine and desirable as that cut from one having 562,000 plants. Considering the benefits to be derived by the soil the heavier stand is to be preferred for more roots penetrate the soil to a greater depth and their aggregate weight is more.

Alfalfa Seed.

The germinating power of immature seed is high, but it is probable that a more vigorous plant is secured from plump, mature seed. The highest grade of alfalfa seed grown in Colorado is of a greenish yellow color which is retained for years with but little change. In one season, first quality seed, ran 285,267 seeds to the pound, and samples of screenings, 25,934 and 265,232 to the pound. The screenings were shriveled, due probably to immaturity when cut. The yield of seed averages about nine to 14 bushels per acre, though yields of nine to 14 bushels have been obtained. From germinating tests with alfalfa seed varying in age from 2 to 12 years it was learned that good, plump, mature, clean alfalfa seed does not lose its vitality rapidly when kept with ordinary precaution to prevent injury from moisture.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

To stop the flow of blood from barbed wire cuts use alcohol, vinegar, alum water, or a chlorid of iron solution. To cut off the bleeding of a large blood vessel apply pressure toward the heart if an artery and away from it if a vein and tie the ends as soon as possible. Ordinary wire cuts should be washed well with a warm solution of weak carbolic acid, one to 100. Washing daily with a zinc chlorid solution, one dram to one pint water, and then dusting with iodoforn will stimulate the healing and prevent the formation of proud flesh besides keeping the flies away.

The most economical method of storing and preparing corn for cattle is by putting it into a silo. One-half to one-third of the value of the corn crop lies in the stalk and ensiling it saves nearly all of it. In dry years the corn crop may be put into silos before it dries up entirely in the field.

Some hundreds of years ago, it was the custom to milk cows once a day, and in some countries today cows and goats are driven from door to door and milked at each customer's house. Among the owners of the better class of Holstein Friesian cows it is becoming the practice to milk three times a day when the cow is recently fresh to avoid congestion of the udder.

Dr. A. S. Alexander, of Wisconsin Agricultural college, has issued a circular telling how colts may be saved from dying from navel and joint diseases and derangement of the bowels. When foals are born in dirty stables, germs may cause pus to form in the navel stump, or produce secondary abscesses in the joints of the extremities. If necessary to tie the navel, use a clean string which has been soaked in one to 500 solution of carbolic sublimate. Then wash the stump with a solution of two drams of powdered corrosive sublimate in one pint of water, using the solution cold and twice daily until healed. Carbolic lard or vasoline rubbed around the navel will prevent blistering of the skin by the corrosive solution. Often the foal's bowels do not move freely after birth, in which case rectal injections of lukewarm slippery elm bark tea, flaxseed tea, sweet oil or warm water should be given. In case of fall-

ure to act promptly, use two to four ounces of a mixture of equal parts of castor and sweet oil, shaken up in milk, given internally with a bottle.

POULTRY NOTES.

At Toledo, O., the grocers sell eggs by weight allowing 11-2 pound per dozen eggs. At 20 cents a pound, a dozen eggs would bring 20 cents. The feathers of White Holland turkeys are worth a dollar a pound, but they must be dry picked.

A goose will lay from 10 to 20 eggs before sitting.

Douglas mixture used for preventing disease in turkeys is one pound copperas, one ounce sulfuric acid, two gallons water. It is given one teaspoonful to a quart of drinking water one to two times a week.

For diarrhea in chickens give a teaspoonful of tannic acid, one pint powdered charcoal in six quarts mash fed once a day. Charcoal should always be kept before the fowls.

When feeding chickens for quick growth grind part of the feed, and the energy usually required to digest the whole grain will be used in building up flesh.

Hens' eggs average two ounces in weight; goose eggs 6-1-2 ounces, turkey eggs somewhat lighter, guinea eggs 1-1-4 ounces, and bantam eggs 3-4 ounces.

Spilled green cut bone may cause ptomaine poisoning if fed to fowls. The best meat food is that cut while fresh. Skim milk is very good for growing and fattening chicks.

Birds like other insects do not breathe through their mouth, but through a series of holes called spiracles on each side of their bodies. When these spiracles become filled with dust the insect dies of suffocation. Many poultrymen increase the efficiency of their dust bath by adding wood ashes, which, adding a caustic property, kills the lice more readily. There are many remedies for ridding a poultry house of these pests, such as kerosene emulsion, tobacco infusion and a solution of four parts lard and one of sulphur for application to the birds' comb and under the wings.

However, prevention is always the best by keeping the houses, perches, and nests white washed, sprinkling with powdered sulphur, tobacco stems, or Persian insect powder in the straw of the nests, and oiling the perches, little concern need be felt.

WHY SOWS GO DRY.

In the Iowa Homestead it is advised not to try to make a sow or gilt raise litters in 12 to 14 pigs to weaning time if after a few days it is noticed that she cannot give milk at all. Often one or two teats are lacking in development, and when a little pig finds out that he is starving to death he will use his tusks so that that in a short time the sow has a sore udder. The result is that the sow will jump up and look for a new position, but when the pigs get to fighting again she moves to find a new position. In a few days her milk supply is shut off and the outcome is a starved litter.

It is best to kill all but eight or nine or as many as can be fed, for at best the poorly fed ones will be nothing but runts. It is not necessary to cut the tusks of pigs if they are kept with the dams long enough to know them before the litters are mixed, for then there will be no attempts at stealing milk.

The cheapest gains in pork making are made by feeding the sow well when rich slop of one part oil meal to eight parts of corn or one part tankage to 12 parts of corn should be fed twice daily. A mixture of ground corn and shorts also makes a satisfactory feed.

CURING CORNED BEEF.

The Minnesota method of putting up meat for the winter consists in first cutting it up in convenient sizes and removing all the bones. It is then rubbed with common barrel or rock salt and tightly packed in a barrel for 12 to 15 hours when the juice which has collected is drained off. Next a brine, four gallons for every 100 pounds of meat is poured into the barrel.

The brine is made by adding eight pounds of salt, two pounds of sugar, brown or white, two to four ounces soda and two ounces of saltpeter to every four gallons of water, which has been previously boiled to kill bacteria. Pack the meat well so that the brine will cover it and weight down with a board and a clean rock.

Suggestive Questions On Sunday School Lesson By Rev. Dr. Linscott For the International Newspaper Bible Study Club (Copyright 1910, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D. D.)

(Lesson for July 3, 1910.)

(Copyright, 1910, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D. D.)

Pictures of the Kingdom. Matt. xlii.

Golden Text—The Kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. Rom. xiv:17.

Verses 31, 32—In how many particulars was the Christian church small at its beginning?

How many are there in the world today who profess to be Christians?

How many annually Christian nations are there today?

What is the extent of the influence of Christianity today upon morality, education, science, philanthropy, commerce, etc.?

In what respects does the gospel influence each individual convert, the same as it has influenced the world?

Verse 33—What is the influence of heaven upon bread?

What is the influence of the grace of God, upon a human being who receives it?

What are the conditions to be observed for putting heaven into bread, and what are the conditions to be observed for putting the grace of God into a human heart?

This woman put the heaven into "three measures of meal." Can the grace of God be received at all, if it is not taken into body, soul and spirit? Why or why not?

Will the day ever come when the "whole" of humanity will be "leavened" with the gospel? If so, when and how?

Verse 44—What is the real treasure of the kingdom of heaven on earth? What is the field in which lies buried this great treasure?

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She made herself the woman she is today and brought about the wonderful change in her appearance in a secret and pleasant manner. Her complexion is as clear and fair as that of a child. She turned her scrawny figure into a beautiful bust and well-developed form. She had thin, scrawny eyelashes and eyebrows, which could scarcely be seen, and she made them long, thick and beautiful by her own methods.

You can imagine her joy when, by her own simple discovery, she removed every wrinkle from her face and developed her thin neck and form to beautiful proportions.

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It is simply astonishing the hundreds of women who write in regarding the wonderful results from this new beauty treatment, which is beautifying their face and form after beauty doctors and other methods failed.

Mary Merritt of Wisconsin writes her wrinkles have entirely disappeared. Miss Hanson writes her bust is beautifully developed and wrinkles gone. Mrs. Markham writes she has not a wrinkle left.

The valuable new beauty book which Mrs. Cunningham is sending free to thousands of women is certainly a blessing to womanhood, as it makes known her remarkable methods of beautifying the face and figure of unattractive women.

All our readers should write her at once and she will send you her various new beauty treatments and will show our readers:

How to quickly remove wrinkles.
How to develop the bust.
How to make long, thick eyelashes and eyebrows.
How to instantly remove superfluous hair.

How to remove blackheads, pimples and freckles.
How to remove dark circles under the eyes.
How to quickly remove double chin.

How to build up sunken cheeks and add flesh to the body.
How to darken gray hair and stop hair falling.

Simply address your letter to Evelyn Cunningham, Suite 443, 7 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., and don't send any money, because particulars are free, as this charming woman is doing her utmost to benefit girls of women in need of secret information, which will add to their beauty and make life sweeter and lovelier in every way.

Now is the time to write and learn her beauty secrets, best your beauty rivals, even as the petals of a rose withers into the drift of yesterday's flower.

The world would be better off if there were a few more kind women like this in it.

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The Globe 3 Day Liquor Cure

A Scientific Treatment For the Drug and Liquor Habit

A STATEMENT OF FACTS.

El Paso, Tex., March 14, 1910.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have been a constant and very hard drinker for the past 35 years, when I was induced to take the Globe Three Day Liquor Cure, and it certainly has cured me, as now I have no desire for whiskey, beer or any other alcoholic stimulants. I feel stronger both mentally and physically, in fact stronger than in the last 35 years. I have been one of the hardest drinkers in El Paso, which my friends can verify that know me. I cheerfully recommend the Globe Three Day Liquor Cure to any one who is addicted to the liquor habit and am sure that any one giving this wonderful cure a trial will attain the same results that I did. After the second day I had no desire for liquor, as before I would consume from two to four quarts of liquor a day. I had reached the lowest depths of degradation, was arrested for drunkenness 30 times during the past six months. I was a human wreck and am thankful and grateful for my deliverance from the power of appetite.

Yours very truly,

DR. D. J. REAGAN,

El Paso, Texas.

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